

1002 Drayton Street
Savannah Victorian Historic District
Savannah
Chatham County
Georgia

GA-1169 P

HABS,
GA,
26-SAV,
53P-

PHOTOGRAPHS

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

Historic American Buildings Survey
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20243

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SAVANNAH VICTORIAN HISTORIC DISTRICT

1002 DRAYTON STREET

HABS No. GA-1169P

Location: 1002 Drayton Street, southeast corner of Waldburg Street, Savannah, Chatham County, Georgia.

Present Owner: Steve Hester, 6 East Taylor Street, Savannah, Georgia 31401 (1979).

Present Use: Residence, under renovation (1979).

Significance: One of the many homes constructed by the Home Building Company as a speculative venture to be resold upon completion.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: 1889. The 1888 Tax Assessment book lists the value of Lot B-14, section 5, at \$2,200 with \$100 of improvements. The 1890 Tax Digest values the property at \$2,000 with \$3,500 improvements. There is a recorded agreement between the original owner and the Home Building Company (Book 7 G 254).
2. Architect: Not known.
3. Original owner: George Hummel, Savannah physician, signed the agreement with the Home Building Company.
4. Builder: Home Building Company.
5. Alterations and additions: The original front porch was removed and replaced by the present one-story portico. The rear second-story balcony has been removed. The pocket doors from the front hall to the front parlor and between the parlors have been removed, and the transoms paneled over.

For background information, see Savannah Victorian Historic District, HABS No. GA-1169.

B. Bibliography:

Tax Digest and Assessment Books, 1888-1890, City of Savannah, located in Georgia Historical Society.

Deed Book 7 G 254, Superior Court Record Room, Chatham County, Court House.

Insurance Maps of Savannah, 1898, Sanborn Perris Map Co., New York.

Prepared by: Beth Lattimore Reiter
Project Historian
Historic American Buildings
Survey
October, 1979

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: 1002 Drayton Street was designed in Queen Anne idiom, characterized by a textured facade of butt shingles and a frieze of aggregate attached to the panels.
2. Condition of fabric: Good.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Foundations: Brick pier foundation with spaced brick infill. An excavated space for a cold room or coal room is on the northeast side.
2. Wall construction, finish: Clapboard siding covers the main block. The bay window is trimmed with beveled shingles.
3. Structural system: Wood frame construction.
4. Porches: The present one-story front entrance stoop is a replacement for the original porch which wrapped around the west side. The porch, lined with iron railing and piers, is approached by brick steps, and has a floor of patterned brick mosaics.
5. Chimneys: Three brick chimneys.
6. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The main entrance is fitted with paneled double doors. The original transom has been filled in.
 - b. Windows: Floor-length windows, which originally opened out to the porch, are located on the west facade and have two-over-four-light double-hung sash. The windows at the third level of the bay are boarded up, but in the companion building at 1010 Drayton Street they are of the Queen Anne style with colored glass panes. The window over the stoop at the second-story level is now a casement window. There is an oriel on the north elevation, first level. The rest of the windows have two-over-two-light sash.
7. Roof:
 - a. Shape, covering: Two intersecting hip roofs covered with a standing seam tin sheating.
 - b. Cornice, eaves: The deep overhanging cornice is trimmed with decorative brackets and an aggregate frieze.

- c. Cupolas: The front bay window is topped by a polygonal cupola at the attic level.

C. Description of the Interior:

1. Floor plans:

- a. First floor: Irregular central-hall plan, three rooms deep on the south side and one room deep on the north side.
- b. Second floor: Irregular central-hall plan.

2. Stairways: An enclosed straight stairway with octagonal balusters provides access from the front hall to the second floor. The returns are ornamented with brackets.

3. Flooring: Hardwood floors throughout.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: Painted plaster walls in all rooms. The first-floor hall walls and all ceilings have been finished with a textured sprayed-on finish. Two second-floor rooms have elaborate tin ceilings. Several of the rooms have waist-high wainscoting.

5. Doorways, doors: The interior of the front door is framed by fluted corner-block molding, depicting a sunflower in a bulls-eye. A large rectangular opening from the hall to the front parlor has been filled in. The other doors in the house, with the exception of the staircase door, are raised-panel wooden doors.

6. Decorative features and trim: The room on the north side of the first-floor hall has a wooden fireplace mantel flanked by fluted columns supporting a plain shelf. The hearth is brick. The first-floor parlor mantels are constructed of wood and painted to resemble slate. A geometric design has been carved into the frieze and vertical portions of the mantels. The iron coal grates are intact.

The mantels on the second floor are similar to the parlor mantels, but the frieze designs vary.

7. Mechanical systems:

- a. Heating, ventilating: Originally, the house was ventilated by transoms which have been filled in. The house was originally heated by coal grates but now has a central ducted system.
- b. Plumbing: Originally indoor, but no notable fixtures remain.
- c. Lighting: The original gas lighting has been replaced by electricity.

D. Site:

The house is erected upon a corner lot, facing west. The garden has been filled in by a brick office addition dating from the early twentieth century. Tradition says that this was Dr. Hummel's office. There are corner posts and remnants of an iron fence set on a stuccoed brick coping.

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PART III. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey in cooperation with the City of Savannah, the Historic Preservation Section of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, the Savannah Landmark Rehabilitation Project, Inc., and Historic Savannah Foundation. The recording project was completed during the summer of 1979 under the general direction of John Poppeliers, Chief of HABS; Kenneth L. Anderson, Principal Architect; Eric Delony, Project Coordinator, Savannah Landmark Rehabilitation Project, Inc.; Beth Lattimore Reiter, Project Historian, Savannah Landmark Rehabilitation Project, Inc.; and Susan Dornbusch, Project Supervisor, University of Virginia; with student architects Gregori Anderson (Howard University), David Fixler (Columbia University), Stephen Lauf (Temple University), and Tamara Peacock (University of Florida), at the HABS Office in Savannah, Georgia. The drawings were edited in the Washington office in September 1979 by architects Susan Dornbusch and Gregori Anderson. The historical and architectural data was reviewed and edited during October-November 1979 by staff historian Jan Cigliano. Photographs were taken in September 1979 by Walter Smalling, a staff photographer with the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service. The documentation on the historic district will be used in the rehabilitation of the residences and in developing design guidelines for the area.